



Criminology

The Knowledge Organiser

Unit 1

Changing Awareness of Crime

01 Overview

This will help you know what is required at each stage of your learning

02 Powerful Knowledge

The key information you need to recall

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Unit 1: Changing Awareness of Crime

The Overview

This will help you know what is required at each stage of your learning.

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AC1.1 Analyse different types of crime

Will analyse the following types of crime, using a range of relevant examples:

Will use the following points to analyse each type of crime:

AC1.1.01 To know and understand **white collar crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe white collar crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of white collar crime

To **analyse**, explain the level of public awareness of white collar crime

To **evaluate**, evaluate whether white collar crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.01 White Collar Crime / Corporate (on behalf of a company) and professional (by professionals such as doctors) crime; victims can be consumers, tax payers, employees and public at large (illegal waste dumps, emissions); public awareness effected due to media coverage, under-reporting, de-labelling ("this is not a crime!"), complexity, power and respectability; are criminal but often don't appear to be as they are carried out by people of high status

AQ1.1.01.1 Briefly describe who commits white collar crime (offender), give examples (including corporate and professional)

AQ1.1.01.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of white collar crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.01.3 How high is the level of public awareness of white collar crime?

AQ1.1.01.4 Using examples, explain whether white collar crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.01.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Murder

AC1.1.02 To know and understand **moral crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe moral crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of moral crime

To **analyse**, explain types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of moral crime

To **evaluate**, evaluate whether moral crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.02 Moral Crime / Goes against societies norms; prostitution, drugs, begging, underage alcohol sale; often no specific victim; little public awareness as offender and victim have a shared interest in concealing the offence; generally criminal and deviant but often seen as a personal matter.

AC1.1.02.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Moral Crime

AQ1.1.02.1 Briefly describe who commits moral crime (offender), give examples

AQ1.1.02.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of moral crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.02.3 How high is the level of public awareness of moral crime?

AQ1.1.02.4 Using examples, explain whether moral crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.03 To know and understand **state crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe state crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of state crime

To **analyse**, explain types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of state crime

To **evaluate**, evaluate whether state crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.03 State Crime / Carried out by state agencies; torture, police brutality, imprisonment without trial, war crimes, political crimes; victims are citizens of the state; offenders are politicians, police officers and security forces; scale is huge but often unaware due to laws or media censorship; deviant as they go against norms but states make own laws

AC1.1.03.01 ®Double Bubble / State Crime vs. Moral Crime

AQ1.1.03.1 Briefly describe who commits state crime (offender), give examples (including corporate and professional)

AQ1.1.03.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of state crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.03.3 How high is the level of public awareness of state crime?

AQ1.1.03.4 Using examples, explain whether state crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.04 To know and understand **technological crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe technological crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of technological crime

To **analyse**, explain types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of technological crime

To **evaluate**, evaluate whether technological crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.04 Technological Crime / Involving ICT; financial crimes, hacking (cyber-trespass), identity theft, hate crimes, illegal downloading, publishing or viewing child pornography; victims are potentially anyone who uses technology; as are offenders though may need technological know-how; public awareness varies from trolls to cybercrime (may not realise); defrauding is criminal but others such as downloading music are not considered deviant; victims are likely to be aware of being trolled but victims of cyber fraud or identity theft may not discover for some time that they have been victimised. Public awareness of the risk posed by cyber criminals varies - some people have more are more Internet savvy than others but police, businesses and government have run campaigns to raise awareness and encourage people to take precautions.

AC1.1.04.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Technological Crime

AQ1.1.04.1 Briefly describe who commits technological crime (offender), give examples

AQ1.1.04.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of technological crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.04.3 How high is the level of public awareness of technological crime?

AQ1.1.04.4 Using examples, explain whether technological crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.05 To know and understand **hate crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe hate crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of hate crimes

To **analyse** and explain types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of hate crime

To **evaluate** whether hate crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.05.01 Individual Crime: Hate Crime / Motivated by the hatred of the victim; offenders hold prejudice attitude (racism, Islamophobia, transphobia or homophobia) and crimes include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, bullying and assault; anyone who has the characteristics may be a victim; awareness has increased recently; regarded as criminal and deviant; There is been greater public awareness of hate crime in recent years. This has been due to an increased focus on reporting investigating and prosecuting hate crimes for example the number of convictions for disability hate crime rose from 141 in 2008 to 800 in 2017. There is also been an increased media interest particularly in relation to hate crimes committed on social media the work of voluntary organisations such as tellmama has also been important in encouraging victims to report offences.

AC1.1.05.01 ®Double Bubble / Hate Crime vs. Technological Crime

AQ1.1.05.1 Briefly describe who commits hate crime (offender), give examples

AQ1.1.05.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of hate crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.05.3 How high is the level of public awareness of hate crime?

AQ1.1.05.4 Using examples, explain whether hate crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.06 To know and understand **honour crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe honour crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of honour crimes

To **analyse** and explain types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of honour crime

To **evaluate** whether honour crime is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.06 Individual Crime: Honour Crime / Violence against people to defend the honour of a family or community; include threatening behaviour, disfigurement, rape and murder; forced marriage is a related crime; offenders are often the family and members of the community;

victims often female; awareness has been low as communities may see these crimes as justified although reports are increasing; So-called 'honour' crimes involve violence committed to defend the supposed honour of a family or community. The violence is directed against the individual who is deemed to have brought shame on the family. Honour crimes include threatening behaviour, assault, wounding, burning, acid attacks, abduction, rape and murder. It may include forced marriage or FGM.

AC1.1.06.01 ®Double Bubble / Moral Crime vs. Honour Crime

AQ1.1.06.1 Briefly describe who commits honour crime (offender), give examples

AQ1.1.06.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of honour crime (give examples)

AQ1.1.06.3 How high is the level of public awareness of honour crime?

AQ1.1.06.4 Using examples, explain whether honour crime is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.1.07 To know and understand **domestic abuse**

To **show knowledge**, define domestic abuse

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of domestic abuse

To **analyse**, explain the types of victim, types of offender and the level of public awareness of domestic abuse

To **evaluate** whether domestic abuse is criminal, deviant or both

AC1.1.07 Individual Crime: Domestic Abuse / Use of violence, abuse or threatening behaviour against a partner, ex-partner or family member; physical and sexual assaults and rape, financial abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, controlling behaviour, coercive behaviour; most victims are female, reporting varies; low awareness as takes place in the home, afraid to report, seen as 'only a domestic'; criminal and deviant;

In the year ending March 2019, an estimated 2.4 million adults aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.6 million women and 786,000 men). The police recorded 746,219 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending March 2019, an increase of 24% from the previous year. The majority of offenders are male, usually the partner or ex-partner of the victim. Most victims are female who are more likely to suffer from multiple types of abuse (emotional, physical, mental). Those aged 16-24, separated and divorced, lone parents, those with a disability and women in the lowest income bracket are most at risk. Males are less likely to report abuse. Feminist campaigners have had success in bringing it to the public attention however only a small percentage of the 1.2 million women who suffered in 2017 reported it to the police and only 1 in 12 resulted in a successful prosecution

AC1.1.07.01 ®Double Bubble / Domestic Abuse vs. Honour Crime

AQ1.1.07.1 Briefly describe who commits domestic abuse (offender), give examples

AQ1.1.07.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of domestic abuse (give examples)

AQ1.1.07.3 How high is the level of public awareness of domestic abuse?

AQ1.1.07.4 Using examples, explain whether domestic abuse is criminal, deviant or both.

AC1.2 Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported

Will give clear and detailed explanation of the reasons why a range of crimes are unreported, using relevant examples

Will use the following reasons: personal - fear, shame, disinterest, not affected; social and cultural - lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern, culture bound crime

AC1.2.01 To know and understand **personal reasons for not reporting crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe personal reasons why crimes are unreported

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline scenarios where crimes may not be reported due to personal reasons

To **analyse**, explain the reasons why a range of crimes are unreported including fear, shame, disinterest and not being affected

To **evaluate**, evaluate the most significant reason

AC1.2.01 Personal reasons why crimes are unreported / **fear** (reprisals if they report, or other consequences e.g. fights); **shame** (may cause embarrassment e.g. date rape) **disinterest** (unconcerned about the offence being committed e.g. underage drinking); **not affected by the crime** (e.g. someone else's car being broken into)

AC1.2.01.01 ®Evaluation Line / fear, shame, disinterest, not being affected

AQ1.2.01.1 Explain why hate crime is often underreported

AQ1.2.01.2 Explain why moral crime is often underreported

AC1.2.02 To know and understand **social and cultural reasons for not reporting crime**

To **show knowledge**, describe social and cultural reasons why crimes are unreported

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline scenarios where crimes may not be reported due to social and cultural reasons

To **analyse**, explain the reasons why a range of crimes are unreported including lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern and culture bound crime

To **evaluate**, evaluate the most significant reason

AC1.2.02 Social and cultural reasons why crimes are unreported / lack of knowledge (may not know an action is against the law, or who to report it to e.g. online bullying), complexity (complicated crimes e.g. white collar crime), lack of media interest (so lack of public awareness and so less vigilant or anxious), lack of current public concern (e.g. cannabis) and culture bound crime (if crimes are linked to customs within particular cultures e.g. FGM)

AC1.2.02.01 [®]Evaluation Line / lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern

AC1.2.02.02 [®] Conceptagons / fear, shame, disinterest, not being affected, lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern and culture bound crime *with a particular focus on types of crime

AQ1.2.02.1 Explain why technological crime is often underreported

AQ1.2.02.2 Explain why honour crime is often underreported

AC1.3 Explain the consequences of unreported crime

Will give clear and detailed explanation (including examples) of the following consequences of unreported crimes: ripple effect, cultural consequences, decriminalisation, police prioritisation, unrecorded crime, cultural change, legal change and procedural change

Will have an understanding of the positive and negative effects of unreported crime on the individual and society

AC1.3.01 To know and understand **the consequences of unreported crime**

To **show knowledge**, identify the positive and negative effects of unreported crime on the individual and society

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of the following consequences of unreported crimes: ripple effect, cultural consequences, decriminalisation, police prioritisation, unrecorded crime, cultural change, legal change and procedural change

To **analyse**, explain the following consequences of unreported crimes: ripple effect, cultural consequences, decriminalisation, police prioritisation, unrecorded crime, cultural change, legal change and procedural change

To **evaluate**, evaluate the most significant consequence

AC1.3.01 The ripple effect as a consequence of unreported crime / the consequences spread across the whole community and secondary victims e.g. hate crime may cause a wave of harm throughout the community. A ripple effect describes how the impact of crime can spread beyond the immediate victim throughout their family, friends and community. In other words, it ripples out much wider than the initial victims. Consider the offence of domestic abuse and the number of people this could affect. Abusers are often abused as children, or have witnessed the abuse of parents as children. If this goes unreported it can appear that it is acceptable, or children are socialised into this behaviour, which goes unpunished and the repeats as adults, causing a ripple effect. It can also affect other family members or neighbours who might hear the abuse, friends and work colleagues can also be affected.

AC1.3.02 Cultural consequences as a consequence of unreported crime / some practices are seen as acceptable in certain cultures such as FGM, underreporting allows it to continue.

AC1.3.03 Decriminalisation and Legal Change as a consequence of unreported crime / If a crime is seen as relatively harmless and wide spread it goes unreported and becomes decriminalised (treated as a misdemeanour - a minor offence) for example cannabis. Some countries have gone further and made it legal. This is in part because many members of the public see it as relatively harmless and victimless so goes unreported. This may lead to changes in the law. Laws are frequently altered because they cannot be imposed or enforced. For example, the use of cannabis can be quite open in some places in the UK, because the police choose to act.

Eventually, the government has little choice but to decriminalise such offences because it has to accept that the criminal act cannot be controlled because people no longer take notice of the law. When crimes go unreported, often it is due to the lack of public concern and interest, or because it is seen as a victimless crime. This includes: Drugs. Prostitution. Illegal downloads. Such actions are common, widespread crimes that people do not see as real offences so publicly they become decriminalised. Although there are still laws against them, the punishments have been reduced, and less time and money are spent trying to find perpetrators of these crimes. In some cases these offences are even legalised. Eventually, the government has little choice over what can and cannot be controlled. They have no choice but to decriminalise some actions because they have to accept that people do not take notice of the law anymore/.

AC1.3.04 Police Prioritisation as a consequence of unreported crime / Police will prioritise certain crimes that are reported as they may have limited resources and the local population, media and government have particular concerns. Once the public are aware the crime isn't a priority they are less likely to report it. The police often prioritise certain crimes, ensuring that issues in a local area are addressed. This means that some crimes are not prioritised or are not investigated. For instance, in recent years there has been a rise in the number of sexual abuse cases, historic offences and reported domestic assault. The police have responded to the public's expectation for these crimes to be investigated. However, given the cost of both time and money on such investigations, the police do not have the time to respond to all crime, or capacity. Hence, some offences go unreported, as the public feel the police do not have the time due to prioritisation. Alternatively, a swifter punishment may be dispensed such as a caution rather than a court case. The police in County Durham have indicated that they will no longer actively pursue smokers and small scale cannabis growers in order to prioritise their resources against more serious crime. Ron Hogg, the county's Police and Crime Commissioner, in 2015 stated that this was to reduce costs and keep users out of the criminal justice system so they could focus on organised crime and gang crime. Hate crime, especially if it is carried out on social media, is currently a crime requiring police prioritisation.

AC1.3.05 Unrecorded crime as a consequence of unreported crime / If the public don't report the crime it cannot be recorded. It may also not be recorded. This leads to a dark figure and so a distorted figure. The police make a decision to record a crime if it is reported: They may not believe it or have enough evidence, The victim may refuse to press charges, They may not wish to investigate as it's too trivial. If crime goes unreported then statistics will not show an accurate figure of crime. This will mean that the government will not place funding to help stop the crime or funding to campaign for more people to become aware of the crime/s. The general public will not be aware of the crime and may therefore have a false sense of security

AC1.3.06 Cultural change as a consequence of unreported crime / if norms and values change some crimes may go unreported (e.g. cannabis), new technology leads to crimes that are not seen as 'real crimes', disorder may become accepted in certain neighbourhoods. Several kinds of cultural change can have consequences for the reporting of crime. When societies go through cultural change things that were once seen as unacceptable may now be acceptable such as homosexuality. New technology can create opportunities for crime but these crimes are widely seen as not 'real' crimes such as music downloading. Neighbourhoods with high rates of petty crime such as graffiti and vandalism may see it as normal or feel helpless to do anything about it so cease to report it. Within our own communities it may become the culture for crimes to be committed. Crime becomes a natural consequence of a culture shift, almost a way of life. For instance, illegal video streaming, from sports and movie channels regularly takes place. Within a community many people may not see this as a crime, so it is not reported and hence becomes acceptable. When an area becomes run-down, for example properties have been vandalised or poverty turns people to petty crimes such as drug use or prostitution, the culture of the area can grow worse and more crimes are committed because no-one is reporting them so no-one is punished, This can lead to worse crimes such as drug dealing, rape and murder. If the area is cleaned up and smaller crimes are reported and properly dealt with, crime rates in the area will go down

AC1.3.07 Procedural change as a consequence of unreported crime / concerns about underreporting may lead to new procedures to make reporting easier such as TV programmes (Crime watch), hotlines, and phone apps. The actual procedural way of reporting crime has

developed over the years to encourage reporting to take place. Traditionally, visiting the police station or in an emergency, phoning 999 were common methods of reporting a crime. Now other procedures have been introduced to report crime to the police. Some groups such as victim support can help people report offences. It is even possible to report crime anonymously through crime stoppers. There are specialised teams of police that deal with certain crimes such as hate crime, terrorism, fraud or anti-social behaviour. There are also several apps that can be downloaded to a mobile phone to allow quick access to the police. In addition, some makes of mobile phones can connect to the police by shaking them or quick pressing of the on/off button. These are positive consequences from procedural change.

AC1.3.01.01 **Conceptagons / Ripple Effect, Cultural Consequences, Decriminalisation, Legal Change, Police Prioritisation, Unrecorded Crime, Cultural Change, Procedural Change**

AC1.3.01.02 **Evaluation Line / Ripple Effect, Cultural Consequences, Decriminalisation, Legal Change, Police Prioritisation, Unrecorded Crime, Cultural Change, Procedural Change**

AQ1.3.01 Explain the ripple effect as a consequence of unreported crime

AQ1.3.02 Explain the cultural consequences of unreported crime

AQ1.3.03 Explain the consequence of unreported crime on decriminalisation and legal change

AQ1.3.04 Explain the consequence of unreported crime on police prioritisation

AQ1.3.05 Explain the consequence of unrecorded crime on unreported crime

AQ1.3.06 Explain the consequence of cultural change on unreported crime

AQ1.3.07 Explain the consequence of concerns about unreported crime on procedural change

AC1.4 Describe media representation of crime

Will give a detailed description of the media representation of crime, including relevant examples including newspaper, television, film, electronic gaming, social media and music.

Will give knowledge of specific examples of how different forms of media are used to portray fictional and factual representations of crime.

AC1.4.01 To know and understand media representation of crime

To **show knowledge**, describe the media representation of crime, including newspaper, television, film, electronic gaming, social media and music.

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of how different forms of media are used to portray fictional and factual representations of crime.

AC1.4.01 Newspaper Representations of Crime / News values don't reflect the reality of crime statistics, newspapers concentrate on serious or violent crimes, offenders and victims are typically of higher status and over represent children, women, middle-class, white and older people as victims. Newspapers ignore the causes and over exaggerate the success rates of the police. In press reports, both offenders and victims are typically older and of higher status than those who turn up in courts. Reports over represent children, women, middle-class, white and older people as victims. The typical offender is male. Newspapers focus on particular incidents rather than the overall causes of crime. Press reports tend to over exaggerate the success of the police. Can teach criminals how to commit crime. Ditton and Duffy (1983): violent and sexual crimes featured in 46% of all media reports but ONLY 3% of actual recorded crime. Marsh (1991): sexual/violent crimes are 36 times more likely to be reported than property crimes such as theft/burglary. There is also an exaggeration of police success i.e.: figures/data released by the police. Distortion of the offender, often portrayed as... beast, monster, sex fiend, pervert, stranger danger

AC1.4.02 Television Representations of Crime / TV news is similar to newspapers; 1/4 of TV output is crime drama. Often violent where the motivation is greed though in reality most is domestic, property crime is high value thefts, victims and offender are high status and have become more central and identifiable, police have a high clear up rate.

AC1.4.03 Film Representations of Crime / Representation of violence has become more explicit and extreme over time. 'Video nasties' have often been blamed for influencing children's violence

AC1.4.04 Electronic Gaming Representations of Crime / simulated violence and homicide, may become desensitised to violence

AC1.4.05 Social Media Representations of Crime / can be used as a way of committing hate crimes; share fights, etc.; can be used to raise awareness and report crime

AC1.4.06 Music Representations of Crime / Violence represented in lyrics; drill rap videos may contribute to crime often between gangs; can turn crime into fashion promoting criminal images to sell products

AC1.4.01.01 Conceptagons / Newspaper, TV, Film, Games, Social Media, Music

AC1.4.01.02 Double Bubble / Newspaper vs. TV

AC1.4.01.03 Double Bubble / Newspaper vs. Social Media

AC1.4.01.04 Double Bubble / Music vs. Games

AQ1.4.01 Describe how newspapers represent crime

AQ1.4.02 Describe how television represents crime

AQ1.4.03 Describe how film represents crime

AQ1.4.04 Describe how electronic gaming represents crime

AQ1.4.05 Describe how social media represent crime

AQ1.4.06 Describe how music represents crime

AC1.5 To know and understand the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime

Will give a clear and detailed explanation of the impact of a range of media representations on the public perception of crime including moral panic, changing public concerns and attitudes, perceptions of crime trends, stereotyping of criminals, levels of response to crime and types of punishment and changing priorities and emphasis.

Will be familiar with specific examples of media portrayal of criminality and the range of impacts given. Understanding of those impacts should be based on theories.

AC1.5.01 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime

To **show knowledge**, describe a range of impacts of media representations on the public perception of crime

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of media portrayal of criminality and the range of impacts given.

To **analyse**, explain the impact of a range of media representations on the public perception of crime including moral panic, changing public concerns and attitudes, perceptions of crime trends, stereotyping of criminals, levels of response to crime and types of punishment and changing priorities and emphasis. Understanding of those impacts should be based on theories.

AC1.5.01 The Impact of Media Representations on moral panics / media reporting creates a moral panic which is an exaggerated over-reaction by society to a perceived problem through sensationalised reporting on a folk devil such as dangerous dog owners, young people taking ecstasy and going to raves or mods and rockers fighting at the seaside. Folk devil is a person or group of people who are portrayed in folklore or the media as outsiders and deviant, and who are blamed for crimes or other sorts of social problems; see also: scapegoat. The pursuit of folk devils frequently intensifies into a mass movement that is called a moral panic. A moral panic is a feeling of fear spread among a large number of people that some evil threatens the well-being of society. Moral entrepreneurs are individuals or pressure groups who lead a campaign or 'crusade' about a moral issue – for example about alcohol, pornography, drug-taking, abortion, mods and rockers or homosexuality. They often come from the higher classes

AC1.5.02 The Impact of Media Representations on changing public concerns and attitudes / the media's reporting can change the public's attitude for example the overwhelmingly negative portrayal of Muslims and Islam

AC1.5.03 The Impact of Media Representations on changing priorities and emphasis / when the media focuses on particular crimes such as dangerous dogs or raves it changes police priorities and may even lead to new laws being introduced.

AC1.5.04 The Impact of Media Representations on perceptions of crime trends / The public believes that crime is on the increase as the media reports it in a sensationalised way. Fear of crime (particularly for women and the elderly) is increasing

AC1.5.05 The Impact of Media Representations on stereotyping of criminals / the police apply typifications to a whole group of people (for example young, working class, male, ethnic minority, etc.) this may be in part through the media. This may lead to self-fulfilling prophecy.

AC1.5.06 The Impact of Media Representations on levels of response to crime and types of punishment / reporting may influence severity of punishments for example 2011 riots in which youth courts gave custodial sentences to 32% compared to 5% for similar offences in the year before

AC1.5.01.01 ®Conceptagons / Moral Panics, Public Attitudes, Changing Priorities, Crime Trends, Stereotyping, Punishment

AQ1.5.01 Explain the impact of media representations on moral panics

AQ1.5.02 Explain the impact of media representations on public concerns

AQ1.5.03 Explain the impact of media representations on changing priorities

AQ1.5.04 Explain the impact of media representations on perceptions of crime trends

AQ1.5.05 Explain the impact of media representations on stereotyping of criminals

AQ1.5.06 Explain the impact of media representations on the levels of response to crime and the types of punishment

AC1.6 To know and understand methods of collecting statistics about crime

Evaluate Home Office statistics and the Crime Survey for England and Wales as sources of information about crime. The following criteria will be used for evaluation: reliability, validity, ethics of research, strengths and limitations and purpose of research

AC1.6.01 Evaluate Home Office Statistics as a method of collecting statistics about crime

To **show knowledge**, describe Home Office Statistics

To **evaluate**, evaluate Home Office statistics as a source of information about crime in terms of reliability, validity, ethics of research, strengths and limitations and purpose of research

AC1.6.01 Home Office Crime Statistics / reliable (consistent) as police forces have consistent procedures for recording crime however forces may record differently; lack validity (meaningful or truthful) as there is underreporting and under-recording; individual offenders and victims are not identifiable in the statistics so ethically (issues of morality - right and wrong); useful purpose as it is a measure of police activity, indicator of crime trends and is a good measure of well reported and recorded crimes; other issues include how crimes are counted (is the theft of 20 wallets in a situation 1 or 20 crimes), changes in the law make it inconsistent and which offences are included

AC1.6.01.01 ®Commandagons / Home Office Crime Statistics

AQ1.6.01 Describe and evaluate Home Office Crime Statistics as a source of information about crime

AC1.6.02 Evaluate Crime Survey for England and Wales as a method of collecting statistics about crime

To **show knowledge**, describe the Crime Survey for England and Wales

To **evaluate** the Crime Survey for England and Wales as a source of information about crime in terms of reliability, validity, ethics of research, strengths and limitations and purpose of research

AC1.6.02 Crime Survey for England and Wales / reliable as it is conducted by trained interviewers however may give different responses for example male or female asking about sexual assault; high in validity as it uncovers a lot of crimes that have not been reported however it relies on victims memory, honesty and willingness to provide information, also not all victims or crimes are included (living in institutions, homeless, where the victim is the government, a business, murdered or where the victim is the criminal such as drug use); useful purpose as it focuses on victims' experiences, representative as high response rate; generally seen as the most useful

AC1.6.02.01 ®Double Bubble / Statistics vs. Survey

AC1.6.02.02 ®Conceptagons / Statistics, Survey, Reliability, Ethics, Validity, Strengths, Limitations

AC1.6.02.03 ®Commandagons / Crime Survey for England and Wales

AQ1.6.02 Describe and evaluate the Crime Survey for England and Wales as a source of information about crime

AC2.1 Compare campaigns for change

Will make clear and detailed comparisons of a range of relevant campaigns for change

Will make explicit links to planned campaigns with reference to specific and appropriate sources to support conclusions

Will use the following criteria in comparisons: changes in policy, law, priorities of agencies, funding, awareness and attitudes

Will be that campaigns for change may have different purposes

Will compare examples of campaigns for change and examine their effectiveness in achieving their objectives

AC2.1.01 To know and understand different campaigns for change

To **show knowledge**, identify a range of campaigns for change

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of a range of planned campaigns with reference to specific and appropriate sources to support conclusions

To **analyse**, explain how campaigns may lead to changes in policy, law, priorities of agencies, funding, awareness and attitudes making clear and detailed comparisons of a range of relevant campaigns for change

To **evaluate**, evaluate the effectiveness of different campaigns in achieving their objectives

AC2.1.01.01 Campaigns to Change Policy / Directed at political parties and organisations to influence change, for example **Unlock** which aims to support people with a criminal conviction who face disadvantages because of their criminal record. It has two goals 1. empower ex-offenders to overcome the stigma of previous convictions 2. promote a fairer and inclusive society. Target to change policies in the work place which discriminate. Has a website and blog, makes media appearances and publishes research. Has campaigned for 10 years. Has created bank accounts for offenders so they can get jobs.

AC2.1.01.02 Campaigns to Change the Law / Problems with current laws that need changing, for example **Sarah's Law** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Syzl9LebEZA>) which allows people to ask police if a specific person who has access to a child has a conviction for child sex offences, the law came about following the abduction and death of 8 year old Sarah Payne by a previously convicted paedophile. Sarah's mother campaigned for a change in the law so parents would have access to this information. Had a lot of support from the media, specifically the News of the World newspaper including the name and shame campaign. The Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (or Sarah's Law) allows anyone to ask police if someone has a record of child sexual offences. Other examples include Dignity in Dying (<https://www.dignityindying.org.uk/>) and Smoking in Cars

AC2.1.01.03 Campaigns to Change the Priorities of Agencies / An agency is a governmental or private organisation that provides a service. Aim is to change priorities to include something as part of their role, for example **No Knives, Better Lives** which aims to combat knife crime among young people in Scotland by seeking to change the priorities of schools and colleges so they see it as part of their role to reduce knife crime. It produces educational material, presents case studies on its website, videos to help educate, blogs and trains peer educators

AC2.1.01.04 Campaigns to Achieve a Change in Funding / Aims to ensure adequate funding for their particular cause including finding ways to raise extra funds including long term security including government funding for example **#WeWontWait** by Parkinson's UK which aims to secure more funding from the government and NHS through lobbying the government to keep it on the agenda and also encouraging sufferers to make their own videos to highlight personal experiences. It also uses the hashtag #WeWontWait on Twitter

AC2.1.01.05 Campaigns to Change Awareness / Aims to change the public's awareness of a particular issue or crime to encourage the public to help reduce crime and/or encourage victims to come forward for example **#MeToo** which aims to 'empower through empathy' - to make women stronger by sharing and understanding each other's feelings. The #MeToo campaign against sexual harassment in 2017 encouraged women to come forward following highly publicised cases in Hollywood to show the scale of abuse. The campaign was a success in raising public awareness with the hashtag being used 4.7 million times in the first 24 hours.

AC2.1.01.06 Campaigns to Change Attitudes / Aims often including helping the public to accept and understand the problems caused by certain types of crime for example **Stop Hate UK** that aims to prevent hate crimes such as racist and homophobic attacks and to encourage victims to report cases. It offers advice and support and works with the CPS. It offers guidance on what constitutes a hate crime through Facebook and Twitter. It has been successful as it allows users to report hate crime in real time through an app.

AC2.1.01 @Conceptagons / 6 Campaigns

AQ2.1 Compare two campaigns for change

AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

Will evaluate the effectiveness of the following media used in campaigns for change including blogs, viral messaging, social networking, advertising, radio, television, film, documentary, word of mouth, events and print

AC2.2.01 To know and understand the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

To **show knowledge**, identify a range of media used in campaigns

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline examples of a range media used in planned campaigns with reference to specific and appropriate sources to support conclusions
To **analyse**, explain the role of blogs, viral messaging, social networking, advertising, radio, television, film, documentary, word of mouth, events and print in campaigns
To **evaluate**, evaluate the effectiveness of different media used in campaigns in achieving their objectives

AC2.2.01.01 Websites / Social Media may link to website and provides a managed format to present information where social media may have constraints.

AC2.2.01.02 Blogs / Increasing popularity, engages through discussion, provides information to people who access it, links to articles for example Unlock

AC2.2.01.03 Social Networking / Many people have social media such as Instagram or LinkedIn so message is easy to put across limitations are people may see it but not actively take part. Examples include Stop Hate UK and #MeToo

AC2.2.01.04 Film / Can create films to promote message on YouTube for example Parkinson's UK has made films about living day to day with the disease which raises awareness.

AC2.2.01.05 Word of Mouth / Through telling family and friends or through other influencers. Costs nothing but can be a slow process.

AC2.2.01.06 Viral Messaging / Involves passing messages from person to person via social media such as re-tweeting. Identify influencers (people with high social networking potential). Must have a message that people identify with and want to pass on. For example Time to Change which involved a coaster as part of a mental health campaign to 'be in your mates corner'

AC2.2.01.07 Advertising / Can use paid advertisements which may include web banners or merchandise. Can be expensive.

AC2.2.01.08 Print / Press releases, flyers and newspapers can all increase exposure though print media has been declining.

AC2.2.01.09 Radio / Can raise profile, interviews or as experts in their field

AC2.2.01.10 Television / Can raise profile such as through an appearance on local news. Can place adverts in programmes that attract particular groups such as road safety campaigns. Can be extremely expensive.

AC2.2.01.11 Documentary / Use factual information to promote a cause and show the work of an organisation

AC2.2.01.12 Events / Can take the form of an event to launch a campaign which should attract attention such as a family fun day or fun run

AQ2.1 Compare two campaigns for change

AC2.1.01 ©Conceptagons / 6 Media Types

AC3.1 Plan a campaign for change relating to crime

Will identify an appropriate campaign for change.

Will produce a detailed and comprehensive plan for your campaign including clearly described actions in a relevant time sequence. Plan should include: aims and objectives, justification of choice of campaign, target audience, methods to be used, materials to be used, finances, timescales and resources needed.

AC3.1.01 To know and understand how to plan a campaign for change relating to crime

To **show knowledge**, identify a range of ideas for own campaign for change

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, outline the structure of the controlled assessment

To **analyse**, explain the importance of aims and objectives, justification of choice of campaign, target audience, methods to be used, materials to be used, finances, timescales and resources needed.

To **evaluate**, evaluate choices

AC3.1.01 Plan a campaign for change / The aim of your campaign is what you hope it will achieve. This may be behaviour change: shifting individuals' habits and behaviours (bullying?), perception change: reframing issues to change public opinion, beliefs and narratives (same sex marriage?) or policy change: shaping political outcomes and decision-making processes (unlocked?). They should be targeted, identifying who or what needs to change, focused on impact, spelling out what change your campaign will bring about, brief and clearly expressed; The objectives of your campaign are how you intend to meet your aims. Objectives are the stages or steps that you will carry out in producing your campaign and should be SMART; justify your

choice for example why is this type of crime underreported, the consequences, how it is portrayed in the media and statistics; identify your target audience, your methods and materials, finances and time scales

AC3.1.01.01 [®]Brace Map / aims and objectives, justification, target audience, methods, materials, finances, timescales, resources

AQ3.1.01 Plan a campaign for change

AC3.2 Design materials for use in campaigning for change

Will produce well-designed, attractive materials for your campaign for change. Content must be appropriate for changing behaviour. Materials should be visually and verbally stimulating and technically accurate. Design should include: structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign. You should consider the design of materials such as: leaflets, advertisements, posters, blogs and social network pages

AC3.2.01 To know and understand how to design materials for use in a campaign for change

To **show knowledge**, identify a range of tools to create materials

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, produce well-designed, attractive materials for your campaign for change. Content must be appropriate for changing behaviour. Materials should be visually and verbally stimulating and technically accurate.

To **analyse**, materials should be visually and verbally stimulating and technically accurate. Design should include: structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign.

To **evaluate**, evaluate the design of materials such as: leaflets, advertisements, posters, blogs and social network pages

AC3.2.01 Design materials for use in a campaign / produce well-designed, attractive materials for your campaign for change. Content must be appropriate for changing behaviour. Materials should be visually and verbally stimulating and technically accurate. Design should include: structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign. You should consider the design of materials such as: leaflets, advertisements, posters, blogs and social network pages

AC3.2.01 [®]Brace Map / structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign

AQ3.2.01 Design materials for use in a campaign for change

AC3.3 Justify a campaign for change

Will give a clear, detailed and well-reasoned justification for your campaign, including conclusions that are supported by relevant judgements including: presenting your case for action, using evidence to support your case, your use of persuasive language.

Will justify your approach and the need for a campaign for change

AC3.3 To know and understand how to justify a campaign for change

To **show knowledge**, identify a range of tools to create materials

To **apply knowledge** and show depth, reflect on your work linking conclusions

To **analyse**, give clear, detailed and well-reasoned justification for your campaign, including conclusions that are supported by relevant judgements including: presenting your case for action, using evidence to support your case, your use of persuasive language.

To **evaluate**, justify your approach and the need for a campaign for change

AC3.3.01 Justify a campaign for change / give a clear, detailed and well-reasoned justification for your campaign, including conclusions that are supported by relevant judgements including: presenting your case for action, using evidence to support your case, your use of persuasive language. Justify your approach and the need for a campaign for change

AC3.3.01 [®]Evaluation Line / structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign

AQ3.3.01 Justify campaign for change

The Powerful Knowledge

The key information you need to recall. Use this to generate flashcards, mind maps or essay paragraphs.

© idea

AC1.1.01 White Collar Crime / Corporate (on behalf of a company) and professional (by professionals such as doctors) crime; victims can be consumers, tax payers, employees and public at large (illegal waste dumps, emissions); public awareness effected due to media coverage, under-reporting, de-labelling ("this is not a crime!"), complexity, power and respectability; are criminal but often don't appear to be as they are carried out by people of high status

The Man Who Stole \$65 Billion <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bxmfEuHk8c>

Fraudster Madoff gets 150 years <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/8124838.stm>

Findus beef lasagne contained up to 100% horsemeat, FSA says [Findus beef lasagne contained up to 100% horsemeat, FSA says - BBC News](#)

Kray Documentary <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vh0DJfoP7io>

Social Class and White Collar Crime <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzDT46KuawQ>

AC1.1.02 Moral Crime / Goes against societies norms; prostitution, drugs, begging, underage alcohol sale; often no specific victim; little public awareness as offender and victim have a shared interest in concealing the offence; generally criminal and deviant but often seen as a personal matter.

Sex workers "trafficked" in north London - BBC London

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoNQavvIKy8>

What Happens When Cities Make Homelessness a Crime: Hiding The Homeless

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYFeY2pS0ks>

The Child Who's Addicted To Vodka <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWU1YIYgkBc>

AC1.1.03 State Crime / Carried out by state agencies; torture, police brutality, imprisonment without trial, war crimes, political crimes; victims are citizens of the state; offenders are politicians, police officers and security forces; scale is huge but often unaware due to laws or media censorship; deviant as they go against norms but states make own laws

Sociology Short Cuts: State Crime <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qFmjC81pXrM>

State Crimes <https://www.tutor2u.net/sociology/reference/sociology-state-crimes-explained>

Auschwitz <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1Mc-jqRhll&t=12s>

Bosnian Genocide <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwChX2lh91c>

AC1.1.04 Technological Crime / Involving ICT; financial crimes, hacking (cyber-trespass), identity theft, hate crimes, illegal downloading, publishing or viewing child pornography; victims are potentially anyone who uses technology; as are offenders though may need technological know-how; public awareness varies from trolls to cybercrime (may not realise); defrauding is criminal but others such as downloading music are not considered deviant; victims are likely to be aware of being trolled but victims of cyber fraud or identity theft may not discover for some time that they have been victimised. Public awareness of the risk posed by cyber criminals varies - some people have more are more Internet savvy than others but police, businesses and government have run campaigns to raise awareness and encourage people to take precautions.

High Tech Crime - Europol <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-trends/crime-areas/cybercrime/high-tech-crime>

Watch this hacker break into a company <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWVN3Rq4gzW>

Who is hacking the US elections? | Risk for US Election 2020?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QU_Vr2DM9-E

How the FBI Catch Paedophiles | Inside The FBI <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2iK-1T3uEhk>

AC1.1.05.01 Individual Crime: Hate Crime / Motivated by the hatred of the victim; offenders hold prejudice attitude (racism, Islamophobia, transphobia or homophobia) and crimes include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, bullying and assault; anyone who has the characteristics may be a victim; awareness has increased recently; regarded as criminal and deviant; There is been greater public awareness of hate crime in recent years. This has been due to an increased focus on reporting investigating and prosecuting hate crimes for example the number of convictions for disability hate

crime rose from 141 in 2008 to 800 in 2017. There is also been an increased media interest particularly in relation to hate crimes committed on social media the work of voluntary organisations such as tellmama has also been important in encouraging victims to report offences.

Hate crime | The Crown Prosecution Service (cps.gov.uk) <https://www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/hate-crime>

What is hate crime? How does it affect victims?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Mo2QCW7-eA>

The Ugly Face of Disability Hate Crime <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B03jduD9N5o>

AC1.1.06 Individual Crime: Honour Crime / Violence against people to defend the honour of a family or community; include threatening behaviour, disfiguration, rape and murder; forced marriage is a related crime; offenders are often the family and members of the community; victims often female; awareness has been low as communities may see these crimes as justified although reports are increasing; So-called 'honour' crimes involve violence committed to defend the supposed honour of a family or community. The violence is directed against the individual who is deemed to have brought shame on the family. Honour crimes include threatening behaviour, assault, wounding, burning, acid attacks, abduction, rape and murder. It may include forced marriage or FGM.

Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage | The Crown Prosecution Service (cps.gov.uk)
<https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/honour-based-violence-and-forced-marriage>

Pakistan honour killing <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgbCQMw5LOM>

How common are so-called 'honour' killings in UK and why do victims rarely get justice?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfNBk0xAeIA>

AC1.1.07 Individual Crime: Domestic Abuse / Use of violence, abuse or threatening behaviour against a partner, ex-partner or family member; physical and sexual assaults and rape, financial abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, controlling behaviour, coercive behaviour; most victims are female, reporting varies; low awareness as takes place in the home, afraid to report, seen as 'only a domestic'; criminal and deviant;

AC1.2.01 Personal reasons why crimes are unreported / **fear** (reprisals if they report, or other consequences e.g. fights); **shame** (may cause embarrassment e.g. date rape) **disinterest** (unconcerned about the offence being committed e.g. underage drinking); **not affected by the crime** (e.g. someone else's car being broken into)

Crime Statistics: The Dark Figure - YouTube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jzdTiM5wS_c

Don't Report? - Victim Support NI <https://www.victimsupportni.com/the-victims-journey/should-you-report-a-crime/dont-report/>

AC1.2.02 Social and cultural reasons why crimes are unreported / lack of knowledge (may not know an action is against the law, or who to report it to e.g. online bullying), complexity (complicated crimes e.g. white collar crime), lack of media interest (so lack of public awareness and so less vigilant or anxious), lack of current public concern (e.g. cannabis) and culture bound crime (if crimes are linked to customs within particular cultures e.g. FGM)

Complex Crime - Ison Harrison Solicitors | Criminal Law Leeds & Yorkshire

<https://www.isonharrison.co.uk/our-services/criminal-law/complex-crime/#:~:text=Complex%20crime%20only%20involves%20multifaceted,class%20as%20complex%20crime%20matters.>

Q572: What is the law with regards to graffiti? (askthe.police.uk)

<https://www.askthe.police.uk/content/Q572.htm#:~:text=Graffiti%20is%20an%20offence%20of,notices%20for%20offences%20of%20graffiti.>

Protecting children from female genital mutilation (FGM) | NSPCC Learning

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/fgm#:~:text=It%20is%20illegal%20to%20carry,FGM%20is%2014%20years%27%20imprisonment.>

Couple found guilty of 'witchcraft murder' - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yTjiWI9d9gQ>

AC1.3.01 The ripple effect as a consequence of unreported crime / the consequences spread across the whole community and secondary victims e.g. hate crime may cause a wave of harm throughout the community. A ripple effect describes how the impact of crime can spread beyond the immediate victim throughout their family, friends and community. In other words, it ripples out much wider than the initial victims. Consider the offence of domestic abuse and the number of people this could affect.

Abusers are often abused as children, or have witnessed the abuse of parents as children. If this goes unreported it can appear that it is acceptable, or children are socialised into this behaviour, which goes unpunished and the repeats as adults, causing a ripple effect. It can also affect other family members or neighbours who might hear the abuse, friends and work colleagues can also be affected.

The ripple effect of a sexual orientation hate crime :: the psychological impact of the murder of Matthew Shepard on non-heterosexual people. (umass.edu)

<https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3490&context=theses>

The Ripple Effect: What happens to knife crime victims? - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OCYgvcRT2U>

AC1.3.02 Cultural consequences as a consequence of unreported crime / some practices are seen as acceptable in certain cultures such as FGM, underreporting allows it to continue.

Female genital mutilation in England and Wales 'not being properly investigated' due to lack of data | The Independent | The Independent <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-england-wales-statistics-crime-prevent-a8558221.html>

Kindoki- African Witchcraft, Exorcism and Violence in Britain - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAzxkp1nJj0>

AC1.3.03 Decriminalisation and Legal Change as a consequence of unreported crime / If a crime is seen as relatively harmless and wide spread it goes unreported and becomes decriminalised (treated as a misdemeanour - a minor offence) for example cannabis. Some countries have gone further and made it legal. This is in part because many members of the public see it as relatively harmless and victimless so goes unreported. This may lead to changes in the law. Laws are frequently altered because they cannot be imposed or enforced. For example, the use of cannabis can be quite open in some places in the UK, because the police choose to act. Eventually, the government has little choice but to decriminalise such offences because it has to accept that the criminal act cannot be controlled because people no longer take notice of the law. When crimes go unreported, often it is due to the lack of public concern and interest, or because it is seen as a victimless crime. This includes: Drugs. Prostitution. Illegal downloads. Such actions are common, widespread crimes that people do not see as real offences so publicly they become decriminalised. Although there are still laws against them, the punishments have been reduced, and less time and money are spent trying to find perpetrators of these crimes. In some cases these offences are even legalised. Eventually, the government has little choice over what can and cannot be controlled. They have no choice but to decriminalise some actions because they have to accept that people do not take notice of the law anymore/.

History of LGBT rights in the UK: A long road to equality - YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDV4S5K_kMU

Regulating sex and sexuality: the 20th century - UK Parliament

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/relationships/overview/sexuality20thcentury/>

Don't fall for the myth that it's 50 years since we decriminalised homosexuality | Peter Tatchell | The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/may/23/fifty-years-gay-liberation-uk-barely-four-1967-act>

Mayor of London to examine benefits of decriminalising cannabis | Sadiq Khan | The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2021/apr/05/mayor-of-london-sadiq-khan-cannabis-legalisation-drugs-commission>

AC1.3.04 Police Prioritisation as a consequence of unreported crime / Police will prioritise certain crimes that are reported as they may have limited resources and the local population, media and government have particular concerns. Once the public are aware the crime isn't a priority they are less likely to report it. The police often prioritise certain crimes, ensuring that issues in a local area are addressed. This means that some crimes are not prioritised or are not investigated. For instance, in recent years there has been a rise in the number of sexual abuse cases, historic offences and reported domestic assault. The police have responded to the public's expectation for these crimes to be investigated. However, given the cost of both time and money on such investigations, the police do not have the time to respond to all crime, or capacity. Hence, some offences go unreported, as the public feel the police do not have the time due to prioritisation. Alternatively, a swifter punishment may be dispensed such as a caution rather than a court case. The police in County Durham have indicated that they will no longer actively pursue smokers and small scale cannabis growers in order to prioritise their resources against more serious crime. Ron Hogg, the county's Police and Crime Commissioner, in 2015

stated that this was to reduce costs and keep users out of the criminal justice system so they could focus on organised crime and gang crime. Hate crime, especially if it is carried out on social media, is currently a crime requiring police prioritisation.

Police prioritisation - The Police Foundation ([police-foundation.org.uk](https://www.police-foundation.org.uk/publication/police-prioritisation/#:~:text=Instead%2C%20police%20leaders%20are%20faced,key%20question%20facing%20policing%20today)) <https://www.police-foundation.org.uk/publication/police-prioritisation/#:~:text=Instead%2C%20police%20leaders%20are%20faced,key%20question%20facing%20policing%20today>.

Police 'not prioritising fraud' | Public Finance <https://www.publicfinance.co.uk/news/2018/12/police-not-prioritising-fraud>

AC1.3.05 Unrecorded crime as a consequence of unreported crime / If the public don't report the crime it cannot be recorded. It may also not be recorded. This leads to a dark figure and so a distorted figure. The police make a decision to record a crime if it is reported: They may not believe it or have enough evidence, The victim may refuse to press charges, They may not wish to investigate as it's too trivial. If crime goes unreported then statistics will not show an accurate figure of crime. This will mean that the government will not place funding to help stop the crime or funding to campaign for more people to become aware of the crime/s. The general public will not be aware of the crime and may therefore have a false sense of security

Don't Report? - Victim Support NI <https://www.victimsupportni.com/the-victims-journey/should-you-report-a-crime/dont-report/#:~:text=Studies%20have%20shown%20that%20up,how%20shaken%20they%20may%20feel>.

AC1.3.06 Cultural change as a consequence of unreported crime / if norms and values change some crimes may go unreported (e.g. cannabis), new technology leads to crimes that are not seen as 'real crimes', disorder may become accepted in certain neighbourhoods. Several kinds of cultural change can have consequences for the reporting of crime. When societies go through cultural change things that were once seen as unacceptable may now be acceptable such as homosexuality. New technology can create opportunities for crime but these crimes are widely seen as not 'real' crimes such as music downloading. Neighbourhoods with high rates of petty crime such as graffiti and vandalism may see it as normal or feel helpless to do anything about it so cease to report it. Within our own communities it may become the culture for crimes to be committed. Crime becomes a natural consequence of a culture shift, almost a way of life. For instance, illegal video streaming, from sports and movie channels regularly takes place. Within a community many people may not see this as a crime, so it is not reported and hence becomes acceptable. When an area becomes run-down, for example properties have been vandalised or poverty turns people to petty crimes such as drug use or prostitution, the culture of the area can grow worse and more crimes are committed because no-one is reporting them so no-one is punished, This can lead to worse crimes such as drug dealing, rape and murder. If the area is cleaned up and smaller crimes are reported and properly dealt with, crime rates in the area will go down

About Piracy - RIAA <https://www.riaa.com/resources-learning/about-piracy/>

AC1.3.07 Procedural change as a consequence of unreported crime / concerns about underreporting may lead to new procedures to make reporting easier such as TV programmes (Crime watch), hotlines, and phone apps. The actual procedural way of reporting crime has developed over the years to encourage reporting to take place. Traditionally, visiting the police station or in an emergency, phoning 999 were common methods of reporting a crime. Now other procedures have been introduced to report crime to the police. Some groups such as victim support can help people report offences. It is even possible to report crime anonymously through crime stoppers. There are specialised teams of police that deal with certain crimes such as hate crime, terrorism, fraud or anti-social behaviour. There are also several apps that can be downloaded to a mobile phone to allow quick access to the 5 police. In addition, some makes of mobile phones can connect to the police by shaking them or quick pressing of the on/off button. These are positive consequences from procedural change.

See it. Say it. Sorted | British Transport Police ([btp.police.uk](https://www.btp.police.uk/police-forces/british-transport-police/areas/campaigns/see-it-say-it-sorted/#:~:text=If%20you%20see%20something%20that,or%20text%20us%20on%2061016)) <https://www.btp.police.uk/police-forces/british-transport-police/areas/campaigns/see-it-say-it-sorted/#:~:text=If%20you%20see%20something%20that,or%20text%20us%20on%2061016>.

AC1.4.01 Newspaper Representations of Crime / News values don't reflect the reality of crime statistics, newspapers concentrate on serious or violent crimes, offenders and victims are typically of higher status and over represent children, women, middle-class, white and older people as victims. Newspapers ignore the causes and over exaggerate the success rates of the police. In press reports,

both offenders and victims are typically older and of higher status than those who turn up in courts. Reports over represent children, women, middle-class, white and older people as victims. The typical offender is male. Newspapers focus on particular incidents rather than the overall causes of crime. Press reports tend to over exaggerate the success of the police. Can teach criminals how to commit crime. Ditton and Duffy (1983): violent and sexual crimes featured in 46% of all media reports but ONLY 3% of actual recorded crime. Marsh (1991): sexual/violent crimes are 36 times more likely to be reported than property crimes such as theft/burglary. There is also an exaggeration of police success i.e.: figures/data released by the police. Distortion of the offender, often portrayed as... beast, monster, sex fiend, pervert, stranger danger

How the media controls our perceptions of crime | Shout Out UK

<https://www.shoutoutuk.org/2014/11/08/how-the-media-controls-our-perceptions-of-crime/>

Media portrayals of crime create problems - The John Howard Society of Canada : The John Howard Society of Canada <https://johnhoward.ca/blog/media-portrayals-crime-create-problems/>

AC1.4.02 Television Representations of Crime / TV news is similar to newspapers; 1/4 of TV output is crime drama. Often violent where the motivation is greed though in reality most is domestic, property crime is high value thefts, victims and offender are high status and have become more central and identifiable, police have a high clear up rate.

How TV crime shows erase racism and normalize police misconduct | US television industry | The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/media/2020/jan/25/law-and-disorder-how-shows-cloud-the-public-view-of-criminal-justice>

AC1.4.03 Film Representations of Crime / Representation of violence has become more explicit and extreme over time. 'Video nasties' have often been blamed for influencing children's violence

Popular Culture Representations of Crime | thecud <http://thecud.com/live/content/popular-culture-representations-crime>

Microsoft Word - web version of final report.doc (core.ac.uk)

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/94832.pdf>

Fictional representation of prison in films and TV's series genre: public and academic perceptions of prison - MedCrave online <https://medcraveonline.com/FRCI/fictional-representation-of-prison-in-films-and-tvrsquos-series-genre-public-and-academic-perceptions-of-prison.html>

AC1.4.04 Electronic Gaming Representations of Crime / simulated violence and homicide, may become desensitised to violence

Do Violent Video Games Lead to Violence? | Dana Foundation <https://www.dana.org/article/do-violent-video-games-lead-to-violence/>

Video game controversies - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_game_controversies

AC1.4.05 Social Media Representations of Crime / can be used as a way of committing hate crimes; share fights, etc.; can be used to raise awareness and report crime

How to Report Online Hate | Stop Hate UK <https://www.stophateuk.org/how-to-report-online-hate/>

Internet Hate Crime - True Vision (report-it.org.uk) https://www.report-it.org.uk/reporting_internet_hate_crime

Sharing hate speech on social media to become criminal offence under new plan (irishtimes.com) <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/crime-and-law/sharing-hate-speech-on-social-media-to-become-criminal-offence-under-new-plan-1.4438898>

iWitnessed on the App Store (apple.com)

<https://apps.apple.com/au/app/iwitnessed/id1228988854>

AC1.4.06 Music Representations of Crime / Violence represented in lyrics; drill rap videos may contribute to crime often between gangs; can turn crime into fashion promoting criminal images to sell products

Violent song lyrics may lead to violent behavior (apa.org)

<https://www.apa.org/monitor/julaug03/violent#:~:text=Instead%2C%20researchers%20from%20Iowa%20State,society%20and%20contributing%20to%20the>

Listening to violent music does not desensitise people to violence, study suggests | The Independent | The Independent <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/violent-music-death-metal-songs-happy-pharrell-williams-a8819551.html>

Does drill music cause crime, or offer an escape from it? - BBC News

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-51459553>

AC1.5.01 The Impact of Media Representations on moral panics / media reporting creates a moral panic which is an exaggerated over-reaction by society to a perceived problem through sensationalised reporting on a folk devil such as dangerous dog owners, young people taking ecstasy and going to raves or mods and rockers fighting at the seaside. Folk devil is a person or group of people who are portrayed in folklore or the media as outsiders and deviant, and who are blamed for crimes or other sorts of social problems; see also: scapegoat. The pursuit of folk devils frequently intensifies into a mass movement that is called a moral panic. A moral panic is a feeling of fear spread among a large number of people that some evil threatens the well-being of society. Moral entrepreneurs are individuals or pressure groups who lead a campaign or 'crusade' about a moral issue – for example about alcohol, pornography, drug-taking, abortion, mods and rockers or homosexuality. They often come from the higher classes

#Subculture :Mods and Rockers Rebooted BBC Documentary 2014 - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vuh8ujEx69E&t=5s>

Moral panic - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral_panic

AC1.5.02 The Impact of Media Representations on changing public concerns and attitudes / the media's reporting can change the public's attitude for example the overwhelmingly negative portrayal of Muslims and Islam

UK media's portrayal of Muslims 'misleading and negative': study | Freedom of the Press News | Al Jazeera <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/7/9/uk-medias-portrayal-of-muslims-misleading-and-negative-study>

Most UK news coverage of Muslims is negative, major study finds | Islamophobia | The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2019/jul/09/most-uk-news-coverage-of-muslims-is-negative-major-study-finds>

Katie Hopkins gave speech attacking Muslims to far-right group days before leaving Mail Online 'by mutual consent' | The Independent | The Independent

<https://www.independent.co.uk/media/press/katie-hopkins-muslims-far-right-speech-mailonline-racism-islamophobia-david-horowitz-freedom-center-a8078356.html>

AC1.5.03 The Impact of Media Representations on changing priorities and emphasis / when the media focuses on particular crimes such as dangerous dogs or raves it changes police priorities and may even lead to new laws being introduced.

Dangerous Dogs Act changes Explained - NAWT Advice - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dVOw3rvRqts&t=1s>

Professor Green on the Murky World of Dangerous Dogs - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vskVjsR3W6c>

AC1.5.04 The Impact of Media Representations on perceptions of crime trends / The public believes that crime is on the increase as the media reports it in a sensationalised way. Fear of crime (particularly for women and the elderly) is increasing

Public perceptions of crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/publicperceptionsofcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2016#:~:text=In%20general%2C%20the%20survey%20shows,which%20people%20base%20their%20perceptions.>

Public perception of crime higher despite falling figures, report says | Crime | The Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2011/aug/04/public-perception-crime-higher>

AC1.5.05 The Impact of Media Representations on stereotyping of criminals / the police apply typifications to a whole group of people (for example young, working class, male, ethnic minority, etc.) this may be in part through the media. This may lead to self-fulfilling prophecy.

Interactionist Theories of Crime & Deviance - Cicourel | A Level Sociology - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uK6bgGAzX28&t=1s>

AC1.5.06 The Impact of Media Representations on levels of response to crime and types of punishment / reporting may influence severity of punishments for example 2011 riots in which youth courts gave custodial sentences to 32% compared to 5% for similar offences in the year before

London descends into anarchy - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tUjMr8Wt45w&t=1s>

AC1.6.01 Home Office Crime Statistics / reliable (consistent) as police forces have consistent procedures for recording crime however forces may record differently; lack validity (meaningful or truthful) as there is underreporting and under-recording; individual offenders and victims are not identifiable in the statistics so ethnical (issues of morality - right and wrong); useful purpose as it is a

measure of police activity, indicator of crime trends and is a good measure of well reported and recorded crimes; other issues include how crimes are counted (is the theft of 20 wallets in a situation 1 or 20 crimes), changes in the law make it inconsistent and which offences are included

Mansfield North | Police.uk (www.police.uk) <https://www.police.uk/your-area/nottinghamshire-police/mansfield-north/>

Crime statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics>

AC1.6.02 Crime Survey for England and Wales / reliable as it is conducted by trained interviewers however may give different responses for example male or female asking about sexual assault; high in validity as it uncovers a lot of crimes that have not been reported however it relies on victims memory, honesty and willingness to provide information, also not all victims or crimes are included (living in institutions, homeless, where the victim is the government, a business, murdered or where the victim is the criminal such as drug use); useful purpose as it focuses on victims' experiences, representative as high response rate; generally seen as the most useful

Crime Survey for England & Wales <https://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/en/index.html>

Crime Survey for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/surveys/informationforhouseholdsandindividuals/householdandindividualsurveys/crimesurveyforenglandandwales>

Crime Survey for England and Wales - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_Survey_for_England_and_Wales

AC2.1.01.01 Campaigns to Change Policy / Directed at political parties and organisations to influence change, for example **Unlock** which aims to support people with a criminal conviction who face disadvantages because of their criminal record. It has two goals 1. empower ex-offenders to overcome the stigma of previous convictions 2. promote a fairer and inclusive society. Target to change policies in the work place which discriminate. Has a website and blog, makes media appearances and publishes research. Has campaigned for 10 years. Has created bank accounts for offenders so they can get jobs.

[Unlock | independent charity for people with criminal records https://www.unlock.org.uk/](https://www.unlock.org.uk/)

AC2.1.01.02 Campaigns to Change the Law / Problems with current laws that need changing, for example **Sarah's Law** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Syzl9LebEZA>) which allows people to ask police if a specific person who has access to a child has a conviction for child sex offences, the law came about following the abduction and death of 8 year old Sarah Payne by a previously convicted paedophile. Sarah's mother campaigned for a change in the law so parents would have access to this information. Had a lot of support from the media, specifically the News of the World newspaper including the name and shame campaign. The Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (or Sarah's Law) allows anyone to ask police if someone has a record of child sexual offences. Other examples include Dignity in Dying (<https://www.dignityindying.org.uk/>) and Smoking in Cars

Real Crime: The Fight for Sarah's Law <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Syzl9LebEZA>

Sara Payne Looks Back at Tragic Loss of Daughter Who Was Abducted in 2000 | Good Morning Britain - YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4jgcWsbTjQ>

Dignity in Dying <https://www.dignityindying.org.uk/>

Murder of Sarah Payne - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_Sarah_Payne

BBC News | UK | A paper's controversial campaign <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/1709708.stm>

Sara Payne: the people at News of the World became my trusted friends | News of the World |

The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/media/2011/jul/28/sara-payne-news-of-the-world>

AC2.1.01.03 Campaigns to Change the Priorities of Agencies / An agency is a governmental or private organisation that provides a service. Aim is to change priorities to include something as part of their role, for example **No Knives, Better Lives** which aims to combat knife crime among young people in Scotland by seeking to change the priorities of schools and colleges so they see it as part of their role to reduce knife crime. It produces educational material, presents case studies on its website, videos to help educate, blogs and trains peer educators

Knife Violence Prevention Scotland – No Knives Better Lives <https://noknivesbetterlives.com/>

AC2.1.01.04 Campaigns to Achieve a Change in Funding / Aims to ensure adequate funding for their particular cause including finding ways to raise extra funds including long term security including government funding for example **#WeWontWait** by Parkinson's UK which aims to secure more funding from the government and NHS through lobbying the government to keep it on the agenda and also

encouraging sufferers to make their own videos to highlight personal experiences. It also uses the hashtag #WeWontWait on Twitter

We Won't Wait (wewontwaitcampaign.org) <http://www.wewontwaitcampaign.org/>

AC2.1.01.05 Campaigns to Change Awareness / Aims to change the public's awareness of a particular issue or crime to encourage the public to help reduce crime and/or encourage victims to come forward for example #MeToo which aims to 'empower through empathy' - to make women stronger by sharing and understanding each other's feelings. The #MeToo campaign against sexual harassment in 2017 encouraged women to come forward following highly publicised cases in Hollywood to show the scale of abuse. The campaign was a success in raising public awareness with the hashtag being used 4.7 million times in the first 24 hours.

Me Too movement - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me_Too_movement

me too. Movement (metoomvmt.org) <https://metoomvmt.org/>

#Metoo: how it's changing the world | The Economist - YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATYK2svJ6eM>

AC2.1.01.06 Campaigns to Change Attitudes / Aims often including helping the public to accept and understand the problems caused by certain types of crime for example **Stop Hate UK** that aims to prevent hate crimes such as racist and homophobic attacks and to encourage victims to report cases. It offers advice and support and works with the CPS. It offers guidance on what constitutes a hate crime through Facebook and Twitter. It has been successful as it allows users to report hate crime in real time through an app.

Stop Hate UK | Whatever they call you, call us <https://www.stophateuk.org/>

AC2.2.01.01 Websites / Social Media may link to website and provides a managed format to present information where social media may have constraints.

38 stunning web design ideas that will get people clicking - 99designs

<https://99designs.co.uk/blog/creative-inspiration/web-design-ideas/>

AC2.2.01.02 Blogs / Increasing popularity, engages through discussion, provides information to people who access it, links to articles for example Unlock

News & Media Archives - Unlock charity <https://www.unlock.org.uk/category/news-media/>

AC2.2.01.03 Social Networking / Many people have social media such as Instagram or LinkedIn so message is easy to put across limitations are people may see it but not actively take part. Examples include Stop Hate UK and #MeToo

Social Media and Politics: 10 Best Practices for Campaigns | Sprout Social

<https://sproutsocial.com/insights/social-media-for-political-campaigns/>

AC2.2.01.04 Film / Can create films to promote message on YouTube for example Parkinson's UK has made films about living day to day with the disease which raises awareness.

Parkinson's UK YouTube https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQ_KkZo1b6ghObp1c_7dAlg

AC2.2.01.05 Word of Mouth / Through telling family and friends or through other influencers. Costs nothing but can be a slow process.

Word-of-Mouth Marketing (WOM Marketing) Definition (investopedia.com)

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/word-of-mouth-marketing.asp>

AC2.2.01.06 Viral Messaging / Involves passing messages from person to person via social media such as re-tweeting. Identify influencers (people with high social networking potential). Must have a message that people identify with and want to pass on. For example Time to Change which involved a coaster as part of a mental health campaign to 'be in your mates corner'

What is viral marketing (and does it actually work in 2020)? | Sprout Social

<https://sproutsocial.com/insights/viral-marketing/>

Blackout Tuesday - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackout_Tuesday

AC2.2.01.07 Advertising / Can use paid advertisements which may include web banners or merchandise. Can be expensive.

Free Online Banner Maker: Design Custom Banners in Canva

<https://www.canva.com/create/banners/>

AC2.2.01.08 Print / Press releases, flyers and newspapers can all increase exposure though print media has been declining.

Print advertising | Advertising | Campaign examples and tools | Campaign toolkit | Tools and publications (healthy-workplaces.eu) <https://healthy-workplaces.eu/en/tools-and-publications/campaign-toolkit/campaign-examples-and-tools/advertising/print-advertising>

AC2.2.01.09 Radio / Can raise profile, interviews or as experts in their field
Radio Advertising Agency | Production & Airtime | Media Performance
<https://www.mediaperformance.co.uk/radio-advertising#:~:text=Radio%20advertising%20is%20an%20excellent,drive%20people%20to%20take%20action.&text=In%20turn%2C%20consumers%20regard%20the,that%20run%20radio%20advertising%20campaigns.>

AC2.2.01.10 Television / Can raise profile such as through an appearance on local news. Can place adverts in programmes that attract particular groups such as road safety campaigns. Can be extremely expensive.

Why TV remains the world's most effective advertising | Thinkbox
<https://www.thinkbox.tv/news-and-opinion/newsroom/why-tv-remains-the-worlds-most-effective-advertising/>

AC2.2.01.11 Documentary / Use factual information to promote a cause and show the work of an organisation

Britain's Teenage Knife Wars | Jermaine Jenas Investigates - YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8L0slrjOzc>

AC2.2.01.12 Events / Can take the form of an event to launch a campaign which should attract attention such as a family fun day or fun run

Race for Life | Cancer Research UK <https://raceforlife.cancerresearchuk.org/>
Reclaim the Night: Home <http://www.reclaimthenight.co.uk/>

AC3.1.01 Plan a campaign for change / The aim of your campaign is what you hope it will achieve. This may be behaviour change: shifting individuals' habits and behaviours (bullying?), perception change: reframing issues to change public opinion, beliefs and narratives (same sex marriage?) or policy change: shaping political outcomes and decision-making processes (unlocked?). They should be targeted, identifying who or what needs to change, focused on impact, spelling out what change your campaign will bring about, brief and clearly expressed; The objectives of your campaign are how you intend to meet your aims. Objectives are the stages or steps that you will carry out in producing your campaign and should be SMART; justify your choice for example why is this type of crime underreported, the consequences, how it is portrayed in the media and statistics; identify your target audience, your methods and materials, finances and time scales

Aims and objectives – what's the difference? | patter (patthomson.net)
<https://patthomson.net/2014/06/09/aims-and-objectives-whats-the-difference/>
What are SMART objectives and how do I apply them? (professionalacademy.com)
<https://www.professionalacademy.com/blogs/what-are-smart-objectives-and-how-do-i-apply-them/>

SMART Goals - Time Management Training From MindTools.com
https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newPPM_03.htm
How to Find Your Target Audience | Marketing Evolution
<https://www.marketingevolution.com/marketing-essentials/target-audience#:~:text=Your%20target%20audience%20refers%20to,a%20myriad%20of%20other%20actors.>

Collaborate & Create Amazing Graphic Design for Free (canva.com)
https://www.canva.com/en_gb/

What is a Gantt Chart? Gantt Chart Software, Information, and History <https://www.gantt.com/>
Gantt Charts - Project Management Tools from MindTools.com
https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newPPM_03.htm

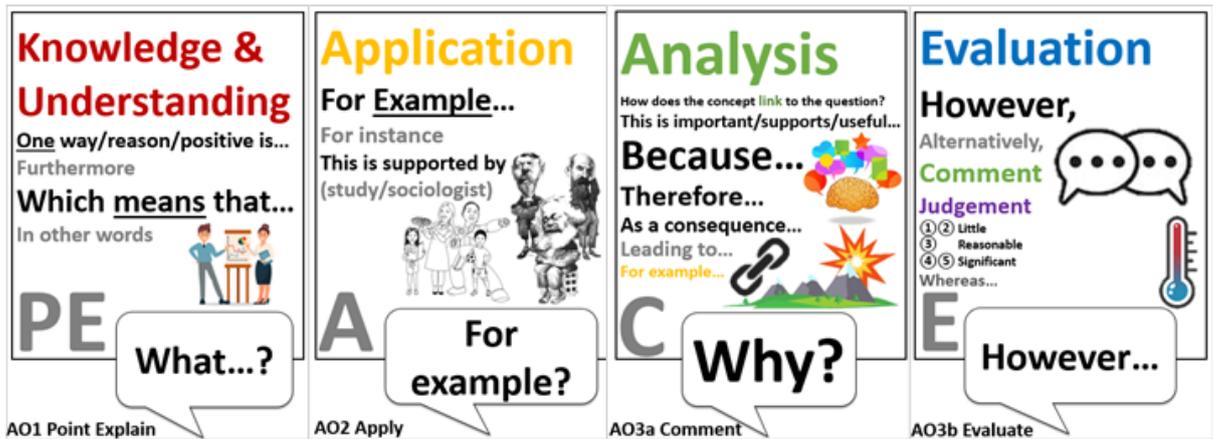
AC3.2.01 Design materials for use in a campaign / produce well-designed, attractive materials for your campaign for change. Content must be appropriate for changing behaviour. Materials should be visually and verbally stimulating and technically accurate. Design should include: structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign. You should consider the design of materials such as: leaflets, advertisements, posters, blogs and social network pages

Collaborate & Create Amazing Graphic Design for Free (canva.com)
https://www.canva.com/en_gb/

AC3.3.01 Justify a campaign for change / give a clear, detailed and well-reasoned justification for your campaign, including conclusions that are supported by relevant judgements including: presenting your

case for action, using evidence to support your case, your use of persuasive language. Justify your approach and the need for a campaign for change

The Exam Practice



AQ1.1.01.1 Briefly describe who commits white collar crime (offender), give examples (including corporate and professional)

P White Collar Crime offenders are often...

E White Collar Crime means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.01.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of white collar crime (give examples)

P Victims of White Collar Crime are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.01.3 How high is the level of public awareness of white collar crime?

P Public awareness of White Collar Crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because...

AQ1.1.01.4 Using examples, explain whether white collar crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P White Collar Crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.02.1 Briefly describe who commits moral crime (offender), give examples

P Moral crime offenders are often...

E Moral crimes means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.02.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of moral crime (give examples)

P Victims of moral crimes are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.02.3 How high is the level of public awareness of moral crime?

P Public awareness of moral crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.02.4 Using examples, explain whether moral crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P Moral crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.03.1 Briefly describe who commits state crime (offender), give examples (including corporate and professional)

P State crime offenders are often...

E State crime means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.03.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of state crime (give examples)

P Victims of state crime are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.03.3 How high is the level of public awareness of state crime?

P Public awareness of state crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.03.4 Using examples, explain whether state crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P State crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.04.1 Briefly describe who commits technological crime (offender), give examples

P Technological crime offenders are often...

E Technological crimes means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.04.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of technological crime (give examples)

P Victims of technological crimes are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.04.3 How high is the level of public awareness of technological crime?

P Public awareness of technological crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.04.4 Using examples, explain whether technological crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P Technological crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.05.1 Briefly describe who commits hate crime (offender), give examples

P Hate crime offenders are often...

E Hate crimes means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.05.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of hate crime (give examples)

P Victims of hate crimes are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.05.3 How high is the level of public awareness of hate crime?

P Public awareness of hate crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.05.4 Using examples, explain whether hate crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P Hate crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.06.1 Briefly describe who commits honour crime (offender), give examples

P Honour crime offenders are often...

E Honour crime means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.06.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of honour crime (give examples)

P Victims of honour crimes are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.06.3 How high is the level of public awareness of honour crime?

P Public awareness of honour crime is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.06.4 Using examples, explain whether honour crime is criminal, deviant or both.

P Honour crime is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.1.07.1 Briefly describe who commits domestic abuse (offender), give examples

P Domestic abuse offenders are often...

E Domestic abuse means...

A For example...

AQ1.1.07.2 Briefly describe who are the victims of domestic abuse (give examples)

P Victims of domestic abuse are often...

A For example...

AQ1.1.07.3 How high is the level of public awareness of domestic abuse?

P Public awareness of domestic abuse is...

E Which means...

A For example...

C This is because

AQ1.1.07.4 Using examples, explain whether domestic abuse is criminal, deviant or both.

P Domestic abuse is...

E Which means

A For example...

C This is because... therefore... as a consequence...

AQ1.2.01.1 Explain why hate crime is often underreported

P One personal reason why hate crime is underreported is...

E Which means...

A For example...

AQ1.2.01.2 Explain why moral crime is often underreported

P One personal reason why moral crime is underreported is...

E Which means...

A For example...

AQ1.2.02.1 Explain why technological crime is often underreported

P One personal reason why technological crime is underreported is...

E Which means...

A For example...

AQ1.2.02.2 Explain why honour crime is often underreported

P One personal reason why honour crime is underreported is...

E Which means...

A For example...

AQ1.3.01 Explain the ripple effect as a consequence of unreported crime

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.02 Explain the cultural consequences of unreported crime

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.03 Explain the consequence of unreported crime on decriminalisation and legal change

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.04 Explain the consequence of unreported crime on police prioritisation

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.05 Explain the consequence of unrecorded crime on unreported crime

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.06 Explain the consequence of cultural change on unreported crime

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.3.07 Explain the consequence of concerns about unreported crime on procedural change

P One consequence of unreported crime is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.4.01 Describe how newspapers represent crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.4.02 Describe how television represents crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.4.03 Describe how film represents crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.4.04 Describe how electronic gaming represents crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.4.05 Describe how social media represent crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.4.06 Describe how music represents crime

P One type of media that represents crime is...

E It does this through...

A For example...

AQ1.5.01 Explain the impact of media representations on moral panics

P One impact of media representations is...

E This means...

A For example...

C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to

AQ1.5.02 Explain the impact of media representations on public concerns

P One impact of media representations is...

- E This means...
- A For example...
- C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to
- AQ1.5.03 Explain the impact of media representations on changing priorities**
- P One impact of media representations is...
- E This means...
- A For example...
- C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to
- AQ1.5.04 Explain the impact of media representations on perceptions of crime trends**
- P One impact of media representations is...
- E This means...
- A For example...
- C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to
- AQ1.5.05 Explain the impact of media representations on stereotyping of criminals**
- P One impact of media representations is...
- E This means...
- A For example...
- C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to
- AQ1.5.06 Explain the impact of media representations on the levels of response to crime and the types of punishment**
- P One impact of media representations is...
- E This means...
- A For example...
- C This will have an impact on crime because, leading to
- AQ1.6.01 Describe and evaluate Home Office Crime Statistics as a source of information about crime**
- P One source of information about crime are home office statistics
- E This means...
- A The purpose of this is to...
- C They are useful because... <hint: cover reliability, validity, ethics, strengths, limitations and purpose
- E However, weaknesses include...
- AQ1.6.02 Describe and evaluate the Crime Survey for England and Wales as a source of information about crime**
- P One source of information about crime is the Crime Survey for England and Wales
- E This means...
- A The purpose of this is to...
- C They are useful because... <hint: cover reliability, validity, ethics, strengths, limitations and purpose
- E However, weaknesses include...
- AQ2.1 Compare two campaigns for change**
- P One campaign is...
- E This campaign aimed to...
- A It aimed to do this by...
- C It was effective in the way it used
- E However,...
- AQ2.1 Compare two campaigns for change**
- P One type of media is...
- E This is...
- A This was used in...
- C It was effective as...
- E However,...
- AQ3.1.01 Plan a campaign for change**
- Aims and Objectives
- Justification
- Target Audience
- Methods and Materials

Finances

Timescales

Additional Resources

AQ3.2.01 Design materials for use in a campaign for change

A range of designs that are stimulating including images and persuasive language

AQ3.3.01 Justify campaign for change

Why you chose your campaign name or tagline

Your methods, including why they would be appropriate and effective in achieving your aim

Your target audience: who are they and why they would respond to your campaign

Your design, images, text, layout: what they are and why they would be effective **including use of persuasive language**

Finance: explain why your campaign would be financially viable

Explain why you feel your timescale for the campaign is realistic

Any other points you want to make about your campaign, such as any interesting ideas you took from successful campaigns that you researched

The Revision Tools

- AC1.1.01.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Murder
- AC1.1.02.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Moral Crime
- AC1.1.03.01 ®Double Bubble / State Crime vs. Moral Crime
- AC1.1.04.01 ®Double Bubble / White Collar Crime vs. Technological Crime
- AC1.1.05.01 ®Double Bubble / Hate Crime vs. Technological Crime
- AC1.1.06.01 ®Double Bubble / Moral Crime vs. Honour Crime
- AC1.1.07.01 ®Double Bubble / Domestic Abuse vs. Honour Crime
- AC1.2.01.01 ®Evaluation Line / fear, shame, disinterest, not being affected
- AC1.2.02.01 ®Evaluation Line / lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern
- AC1.2.02.02 ® Conceptagons / fear, shame, disinterest, not being affected, lack of knowledge, complexity, lack of media interest, lack of current public concern and culture bound crime *with a particular focus on types of crime
- AC1.3.01.01 ®Conceptagons / Ripple Effect, Cultural Consequences, Decriminalisation, Legal Change, Police Prioritisation, Unrecorded Crime, Cultural Change, Procedural Change
- AC1.3.01.02 ®Evaluation Line / Ripple Effect, Cultural Consequences, Decriminalisation, Legal Change, Police Prioritisation, Unrecorded Crime, Cultural Change, Procedural Change
- AC1.4.01.01 Conceptagons / Newspaper, TV, Film, Games, Social Media, Music
- AC1.4.01.02 Double Bubble / Newspaper vs. TV
- AC1.4.01.03 Double Bubble / Newspaper vs. Social Media
- AC1.4.01.04 Double Bubble / Music vs. Games
- AC1.5.01.01 ®Conceptagons / Moral Panics, Public Attitudes, Changing Priorities, Crime Trends, Stereotyping, Punishment
- AC1.6.01.01 ®Commandagons / Home Office Crime Statistics
- AC1.6.02.01 ®Double Bubble / Statistics vs. Survey
- AC1.6.02.02 ®Conceptagons / Statistics, Survey, Reliability, Ethics, Validity, Strengths, Limitations
- AC1.6.02.03 ®Commandagons / Crime Survey for England and Wales
- AC2.1.01 ®Conceptagons / 6 Campaigns
- AC2.1.01 ®Conceptagons / 6 Media Types
- AC3.1.01.01 ®Brace Map / aims and objectives, justification, target audience, methods, materials, finances, timescales, resources
- AC3.2.01 ®Brace Map / structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign
- AC3.3.01 ®Evaluation Line / structuring your information, using images and other ways of capturing attention, using persuasive language, promoting action, considering target audience, aligning materials with campaign

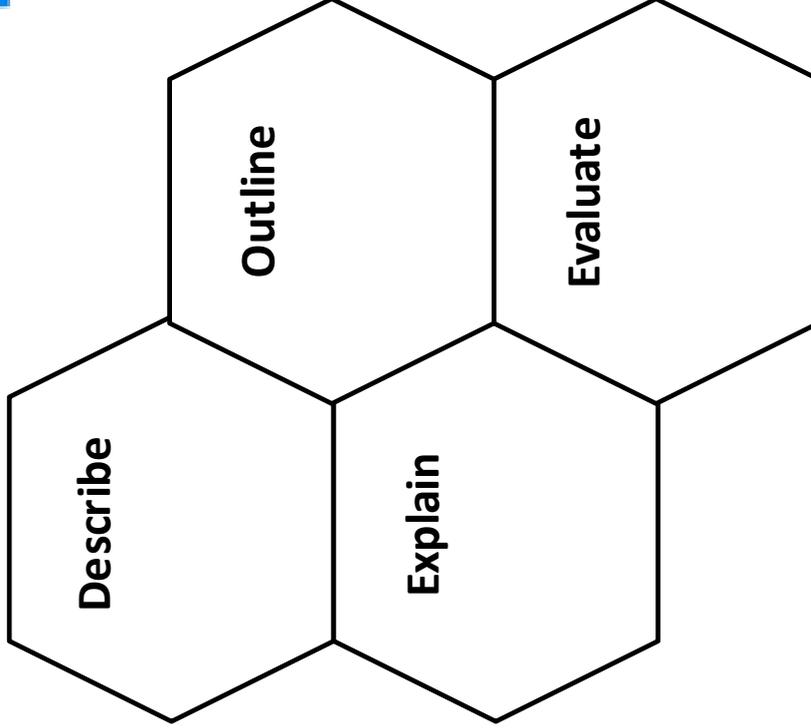
RECALL



#Challenge Link three at the corners

Conceptagons
Connect two concep
Connect three concep

RECALL

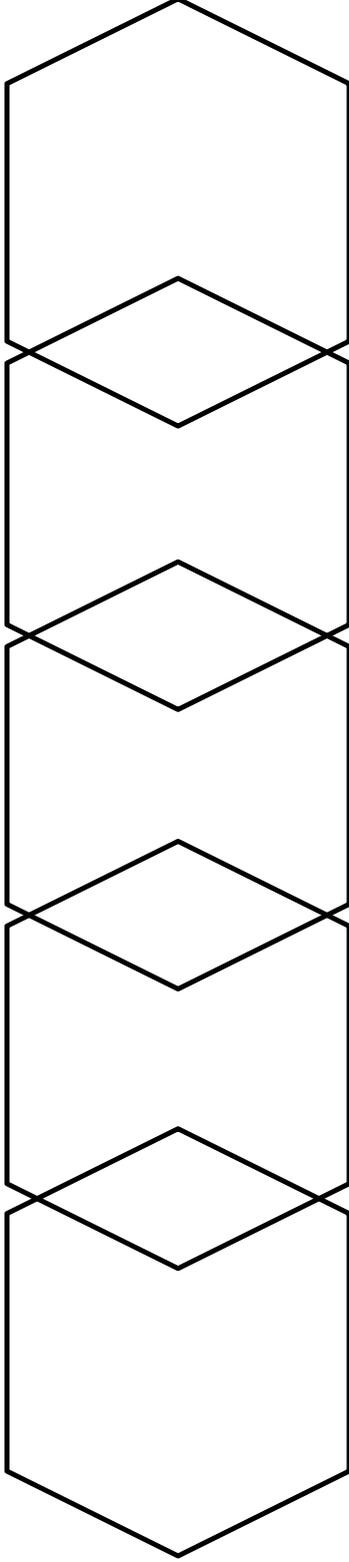




MANOR
ACADEMY

Paragraph Chain

Decide on an exam question and use this to sequence and link paragraphs to each other

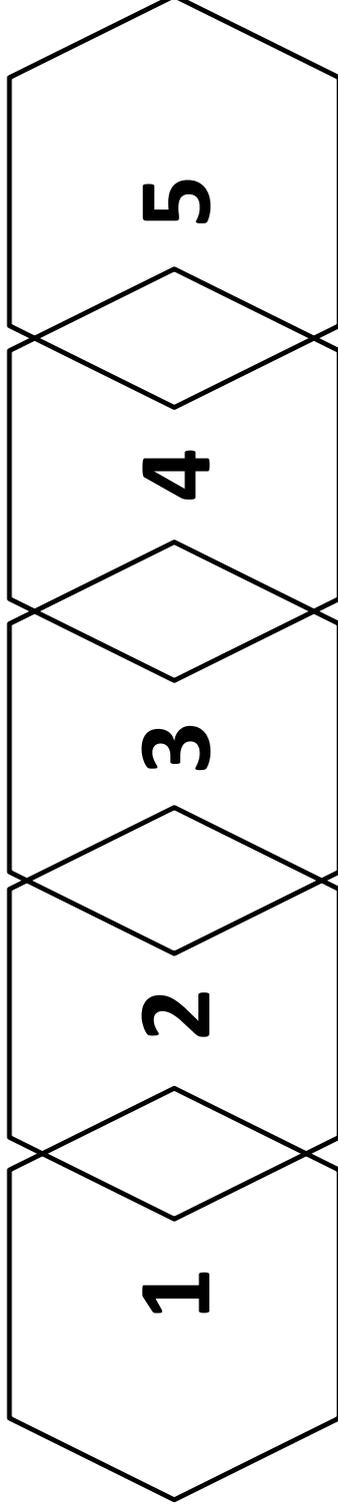




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ACADEMY

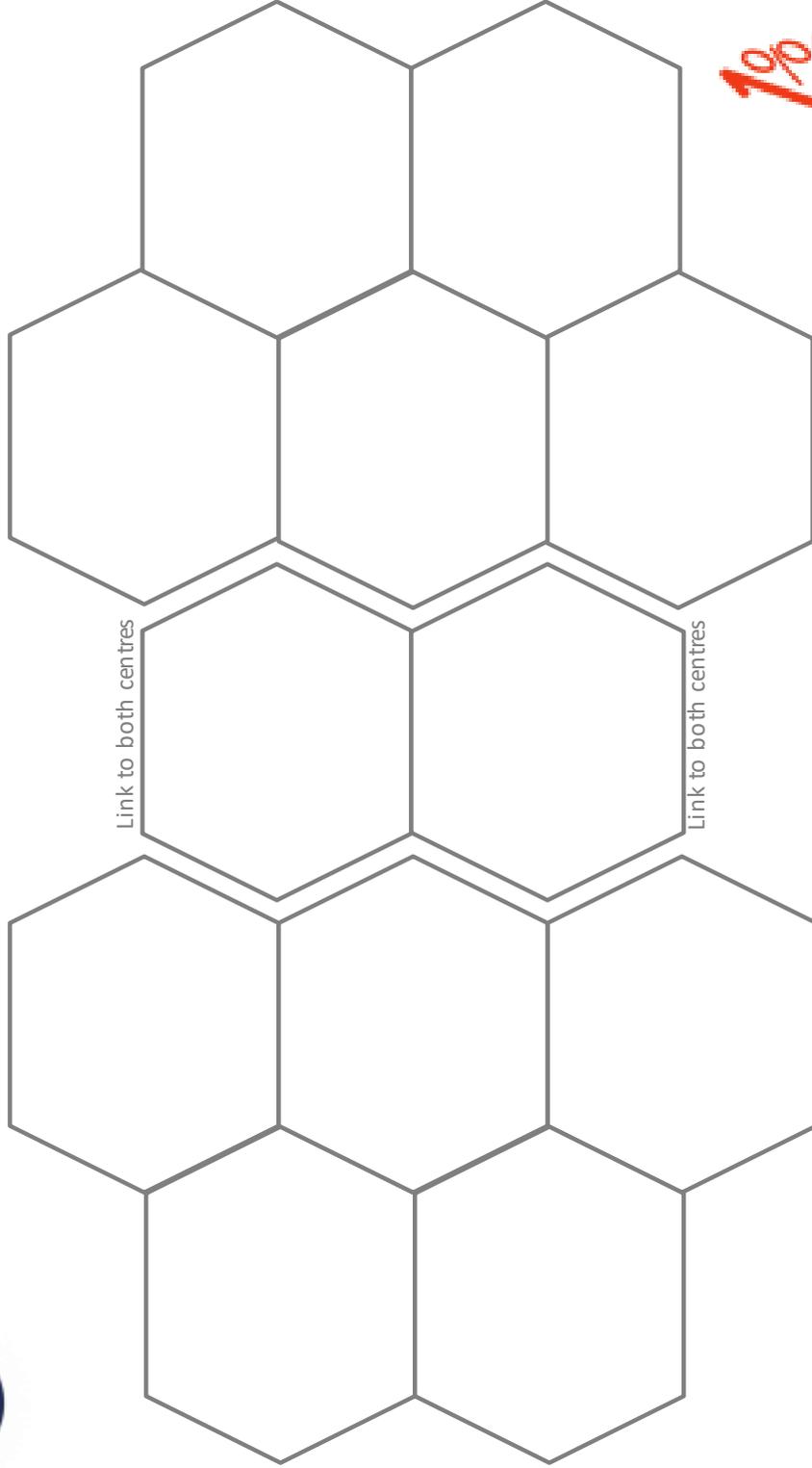
Evaluation Line

Use this to support conclusions or opinions. Add concepts, ideas or paragraphs rating their support or opposition to the question.



#Challenge Link them together and justify

1%



100%

Double Hive

Double Bubble
Connect to the midpoints
Connect to each other

#Challenge Link at the corners

Brace Map

Use this to break down a big idea. Think of it as a mind map you can convert into an essay easier.

